



NEONATOLOGY
Accessories



neohelp****TM

Neonatal Heat Loss
Prevention Suit



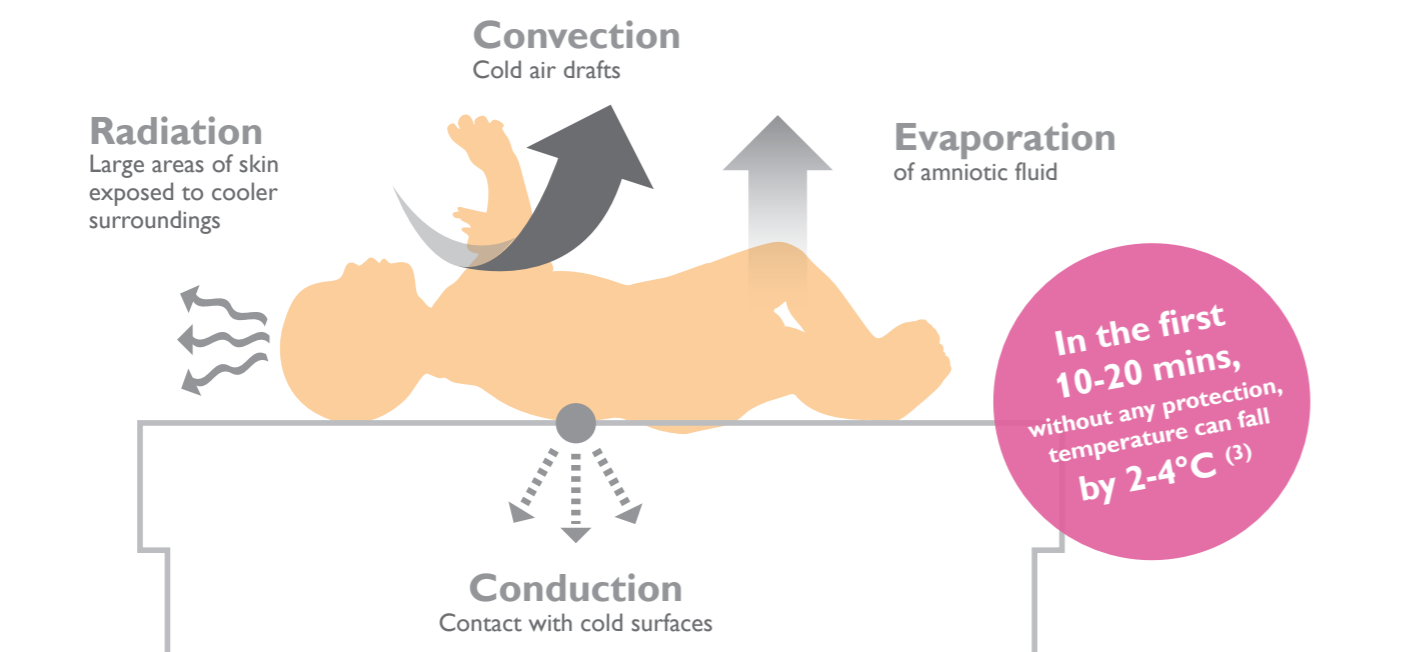
Value Life

Neonatal hypothermia: a worldwide issue

Hypothermia is an **important factor** in **morbidity** and **mortality** of all birthweights and gestational ages, and **particularly for vulnerable preterm infants** ⁽¹⁾.

Incidence of hypothermia on admission in the NICU from the delivery room is ⁽²⁾:

- ≥ 56% for infants < 750g
- ≥ 25% for infants ≤ 2500g



Consequences of neonatal hypothermia ^(1,4)

Respiratory distress

Hypoxia

Coagulation defects

Intraventricular hemorrhage

Brain damage

Metabolic acidosis

Hypoglycemia

Infection / Septicaemia

Death

For every 1°C decrease ⁽⁴⁾:
 • sepsis increases by 11%
 • risk of death increases by 28%

neohelp™, polyethylene occlusive suit to prevent heat loss ⁽⁵⁾

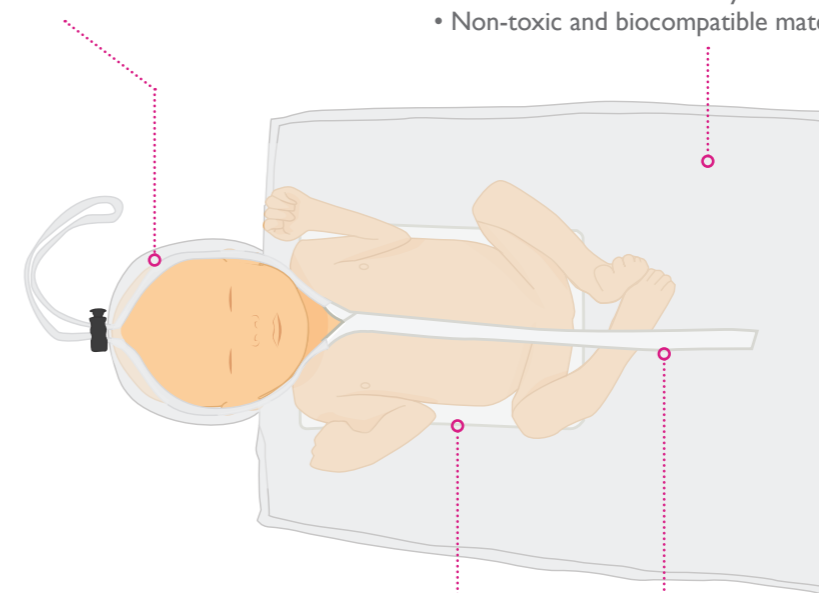
neohelp™ is a sterile suit to swaddle the baby immediately after delivery (before resuscitation).

Adjustable hood

- Limits heat loss by radiation, convection and evaporation
- More efficient than stockinette cap⁽⁶⁾
- Adjustable to the baby's head

Double layer of Polyethylene

- Limits heat loss by convection and evaporation
- Allows good skin contact due to the thin inner layer
- Allows passage of radiant heat from the warmer ⁽⁴⁾
- Transparent and silent material that enables the visualisation of the skin color and the baby's breathing movement
- Non-toxic and biocompatible material (ISO 10993-1)



- ### Pre-shaped foam cushion
- Limits heat loss by conduction
 - Helps to maintain an open airway (by raising the shoulders level) ⁽⁷⁾
 - Stabilises the baby's position
 - Facilitates carrying of the baby
 - Provides comfort to the baby

- ### Central opening
- Velcro closure that ensures heat conservation
 - Easy and quick placement of the baby
 - Easy access to the baby's body
 - Designed for easy placement of monitoring equipment, IV and umbilical catheters

According to UNICEF, such interventions can help reduce neonatal mortality or morbidity by 18-42% ⁽⁶⁾

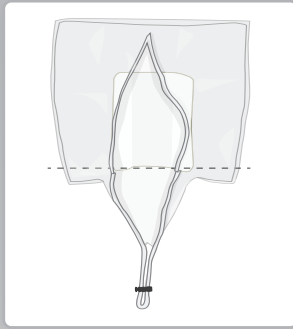
International recommendations

"The transparency of bags makes it easier for caregivers to observe and manage the infant with minimal disruption of the wrap." ⁽⁴⁾

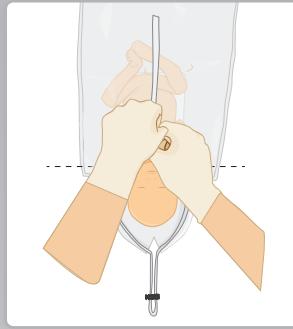
"The transport incubator used to limit heat loss can be cumbersome and difficult to obtain. It may be «replaced» by a stockinette cap and a transparent polyethylene bag wrapping whilst the baby is still wet. This greatly reduces the risk of hypothermia." ⁽⁸⁾

"Meta-analysis of [...] studies found that plastic wraps (polyurethane or polyethylene bag) were statistically significantly more effective than routine care in reducing heat losses in infants aged < 28 weeks' of gestation. Stockinette caps were not effective in reducing heat loss in infants". ⁽⁶⁾

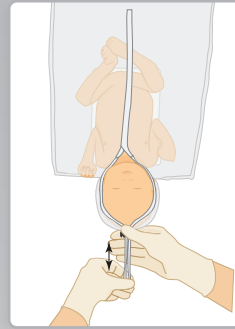
How to use neohelp™



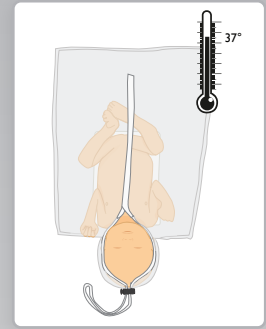
- 1 Unfold neohelp™ completely.
- 2 Place it on the resuscitation table, under the heat lamp (if applicable).
- 3 Fully open the Velcro and the hood to facilitate the baby's reception.



- 4 Do not dry the baby at birth.
- 5 Place the baby immediately after birth in neohelp™.
- 6 Align the shoulders at the upper edges of the foam.
- 7 Close the Velcro tightly along its entire length.



- 8 Adjust the hood to the head of the baby. Do not cover the airways due to the risk of suffocation.
- 9 Other heating appliances (e.g. heating) will need to be adjusted accordingly due to risk of hyperthermia.



- 10 The baby should be kept wrapped until temperature stabilization.
- 11 Temperature of the baby should be monitored continuously or consecutively (ideally every 5 minutes).
- 12 Do not use more than 24 hours.

Indications for use & ordering information

Designation	Dimensions	Indications	Code	Quantity
neohelp™ SMALL < 1KG	L. 38 x W. 30 cm	NICU Delivery room Operating room Transport	37.09.14	10/box
neohelp™ MEDIUM 1KG – 2.5KG	L. 44 x W. 38 cm		37.09.15	10/box
neohelp™ LARGE > 2.5KG	L. 50 x W. 38 cm		37.09.16	10/box

References

- 1 The Cochrane Collaboration. Interventions to prevent hypothermia at birth in preterm and/or low birthweight infants (review), 2010.
- 2 DR Bhatt, R. White and al. Transitional hypothermia in preterm newborns. Journal of Perinatology, 2007
- 3 World Health Organization (WHO). Thermal protection of the newborn: a practical guide, 1997.
- 4 T. Cordaro and al. Hypothermia and occlusive skin wrap in the low birth weight premature infant. NAINR. 2012;12(2):78-85.
- 5 S. Vohra et al. Heat Loss Prevention (HeLP) in the delivery room: A randomized controlled trial of polyethylene occlusive skin wrapping in very preterm infants. 2004 Dec;145(6):750-3.
- 6 Wariki WMV and Mori R. Interventions to prevent hypothermia at birth in preterm and/or low birth-weight infants: RHL commentary (last revised: 1 June 2010). The WHO Reproductive Health Library; Geneva: World Health Organization
- 7 ANZCOR Guideline 13.4, Management and mask ventilation of the newborn infant, 2016.
- 8 J.F. Diependaele and A. Fily. Management of a newborn baby, 51st congress of French Society of Anesthesia and Intensive care, 2009.

OBSTETRICS NEONATOLOGY ENTERAL

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